

# CITY OF NEWBURGH POLICE DEPARTMENT

## 2012 Annual Report

Chief of Police Michael D. Ferrara

55 Broadway, Newburgh, NY

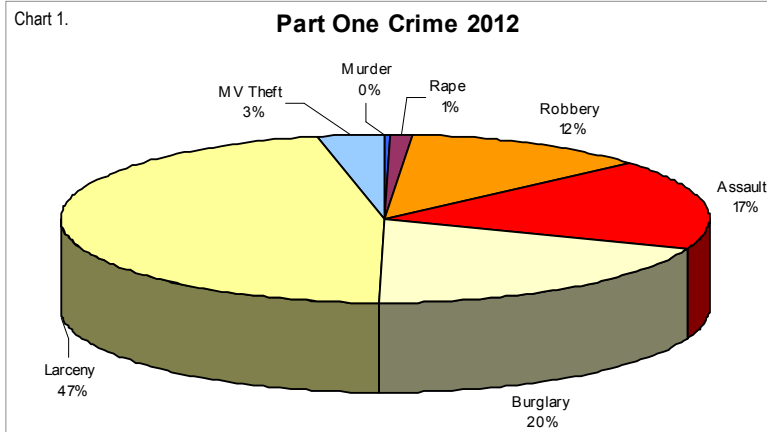
In 2012, the City of Newburgh Police logged 28,785 entries into the Computer Aided Dispatch System. This generated approximately 5,400 incident reports for the year. The year ended with 1,761 Part One crimes. This consisted of 544 Violent Crimes and 1,217 Property Crimes.

### PART ONE CRIME

The Federal Bureau of Investigations designates Part One crimes or Index crimes as Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny and Auto Theft. Murder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault form the Violent Crime category, while Burglary, Larceny and Motor Vehicle Theft constitute the Property Crime category. The City of Newburgh Police reports totals for all Part One crimes monthly to the New York State Department of Criminal Justice Services.

In 2012, the City of Newburgh experienced 1,761 Part One crimes (Table 1). Statistically, there was no change compared to 2011. There were actually three less crimes in 2012. This was the second highest level of Part One crime in the last ten years. This was above a five year average and above calculated ranges of normalcy based on five years of data. Roughly 31% of the Part One activity was Violent Crime, leaving the remaining 69% as Property Crime.

Part One Crime 2012	2011	2012	Raw Change	% Change
1. Murder	4	5	1	25%
2. Rape	11	19	8	73%
3. Robbery	248	214	-34	-14%
4. Agg. Assault	258	306	48	19%
5. Res. Burg	350	304	-46	-13%
6. Comm. Burg	51	37	-14	-27%
7. Larceny	782	815	33	4%
8. Auto Theft	60	61	1	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1764</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>0%</b>
Violent Crime	521	544	23	4%
Property Crime	1243	1217	-26	-2%



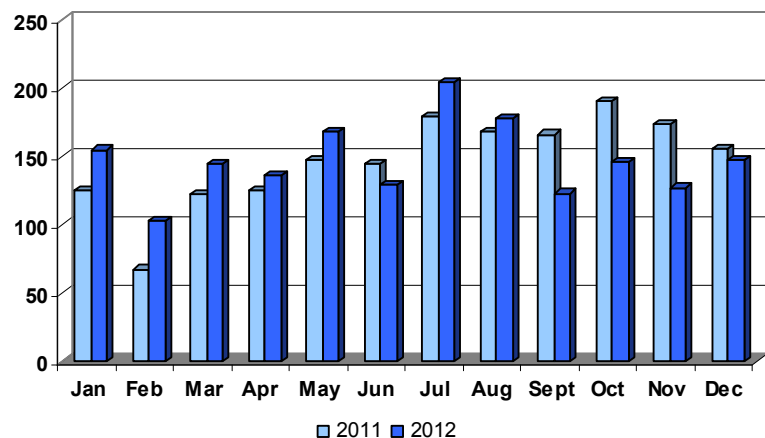
Newburgh has previously experienced a Violent Crime ratio between 30% and 32% over the last five years.

The most frequent Part One crime in the City of Newburgh is Larceny. Larceny accounted for 47% of all Part One crime in 2012 (Chart 1). This was slightly higher than 2011 levels. The next most frequent Part One crime type was Burglary at 20%. This was a smaller proportion than 2011 due to significant decreases in both Residential and Commercial Burglary incidents.

Total Part One crime figures varied widely from month to month. There were also significant changes in monthly comparisons between 2011 and 2012. The first five months of 2012 showed varying levels of increases in Part One crime compared to the same time period in 2011.



Chart 2.

**Part One Crime by Month**

(Chart 2). Significant reductions in crime volume during the winter of 2011 made continued reductions in 2012 difficult. By the end of May 2012, the City was experiencing a 21% increase in total Part One crime compared to 2011. Four of the eight crime categories were yielding double digit increases. It was not until the end of September 2012 that year to date increases stabilized and began decreasing with the compounding monthly decreases.

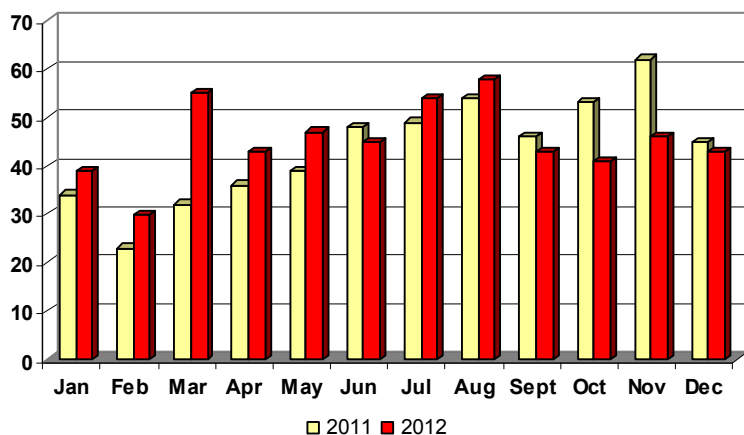
**Violent Crime**

Violent Crime in 2012 yielded a 4% increase over 2011 with 23 additional crimes. Three of the four Violent Crime categories showed increases by the year's end. This was also the highest Violent Crime level in the last ten years. Violent Crime in 2012 was well above a five year average and above statistical calculations of normal based on five years' worth of data.

The ratios of specific Violent Crimes shifted considerably in 2012 compared to 2011. Aggravated Assaults and Robberies accounted for nearly the same proportion of Violent Crime in 2011. In 2012, Aggravated Assaults were more predominant and accounted for 57% off all Violent Crime for the year (Chart 3). Reductions in Robbery also assisted in the shifting of Assault proportions. Robberies decreased for the first time in a few years while Aggravated Assaults increased. Rape and Murder combined accounted for less than 4% of all Violent Crime.

Violent Crime monthly patterns were similar to some extent to total Part One crime patterns. Violent Crime yielded steady monthly increases through May 2012. By that time, Violent Crime had reached a 30% increase for the year. This was 50 more Violent Crimes between January and May 2012 compared to January through May 2011. This was also the equivalent of about a month's worth of Violent Crime.

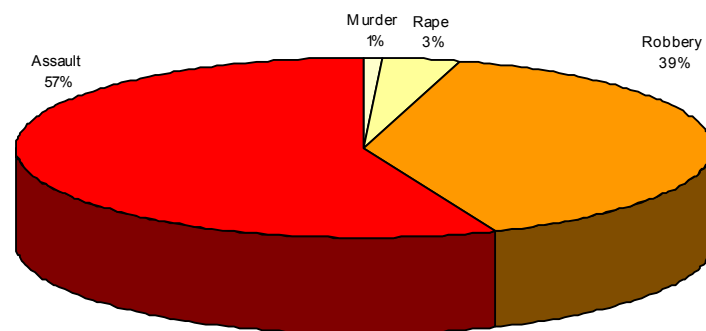
Chart 4.

**Violent Crime**

There was a small monthly reduction in June 2012, but July and August reverted back to increases (Chart 4). September 2012 and the remaining months of the year each had monthly reductions that steadily chipped away at the yearly increase. This resulted in a year end increase of only 4% compared to the 30% increase sustained by the end of May.

Violent Crime in 2012 showed about 75% of all incidents occurring on a street level. This was a similar level to 2011. This includes all Violent Crime that was not within a building of some type, such as incidents in taxicabs, on porches or just outside a building. The next most

Chart 3.

**Violent Crime 2012**

frequent premise type was a residence (17%). This includes multifamily dwellings like apartment buildings and single family homes. Given the street level nature of Violent Crime in the City, many of the Department's violence prevention programs targeted the street level activity that contributes to Violent Crime. This includes street level narcotics enforcement and joint patrols with other law enforcement agencies.

Violent Crimes often includes some type of weapon used with the purpose of eliciting fear of harm or causing actual harm. Weapons in the City of Newburgh take all forms beyond the normally recognized guns and knives to include glass bottles, baseball bats, chemicals, motor vehicles and other items. The most recurrent weapon type used in Violent Crime was a knife or cutting instrument (31%). They are readily accessible, easy to conceal and inexpensive. City of Newburgh officers have seized pocket knives, box cutters, machetes, steak knives, swords and assorted other cutting instruments throughout the year. "Other" weapons (25%) and Firearms (20%) were the next most frequently used weapon types in Violent Crimes committed in 2012.

Elements of harm or injury assist in classifying a crime as violent. In the case of the crime Menacing, a subject need only threaten a person with a weapon or put them in fear of harm for that crime to be classified as an Aggravated Assault, or Violent Crime under federal reporting guidelines. As such, injury need not be present for an action to be labeled as a Violent Crime. The City of Newburgh was fortunate that of the Violent Crimes that did occur in 2012, 37% of them resulted in no physical injury to the victim. Rates change between Aggravated Assault and Robbery due to the nature of the individual crimes. Minor injuries (scratches, bruises) were present in 23% of Violent Crimes. About 18% of Violent Crimes generated a serious injury (gunshot wounds, stabbings, and etc). Serious injuries were predominantly caused by knives and guns, both at nearly the same level.

The Police Department regularly utilizes temporal analysis (analysis of time) of Violent Crime to assist in effective deployment of resources. Days and times of occurrence are fairly accurate in Violent Crime reports unlike some Property Crimes where there is a time range of occurrence. Historically, Violent Crime most frequently transpires during Platoon Three's shift (1600 to 2359hrs). In 2012, 46% of all Violent Crime occurred on third shift. Platoon One (0000 to 0759hrs) is generally the next most frequent and levels vary from year to year on Platoon Two's shift (0800 to 1559hrs). Violent Crime shows slight increases during the weekends with Sunday being the most common day for Violent Crime at 19.4%. Saturdays were the next most frequent day at 18.7% of activity for the year. Despite the high levels of Violent Crime on third shift, analysis of day by four-hour increments shows the highest levels of Violent Crime occurring between midnight and 4AM on Saturdays and Sundays. During the week, violence appeared to escalate during the noon to 1559hrs block, peaking on most days during the 2000 to 2359hr block. This time range accounted for about 24% of the Violent Crime incidents overall. Midnight to about 0359hrs and 1600 to 1959hrs were both the next most frequent time range with 22% each.

## **Homicide and Rape**

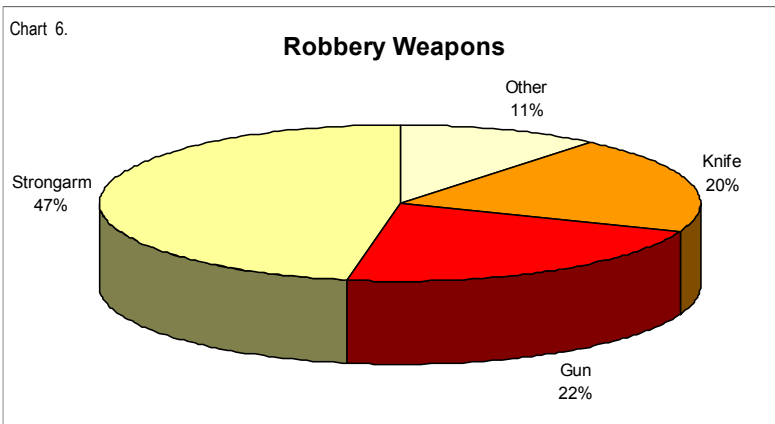
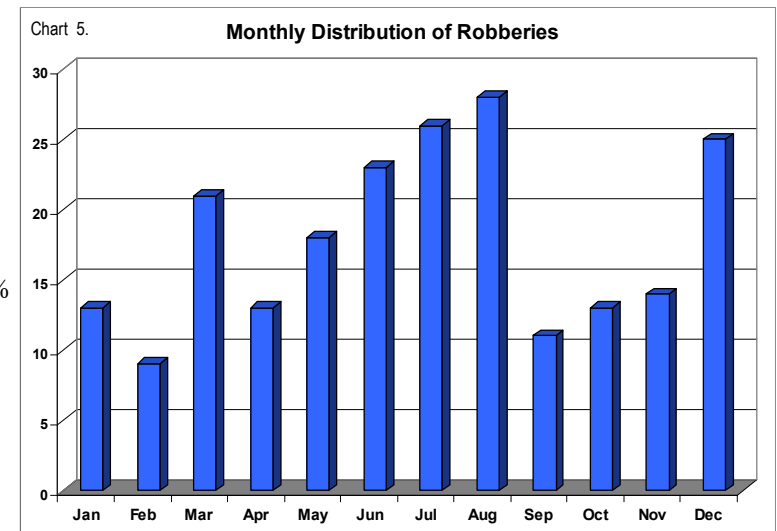
The two most infrequent Part One crimes are Homicide and Rape. Homicide accounts for .3% of total Part One crimes in 2012 and only .9% of Violent Crime. There were five Homicides in 2012 as compared to four in 2011, which resulted in a 25% increase for the year. Homicide was just below a five year average and within normal statistical ranges. Rape accounted for 1% of all Part One crime and 3.5% of all Violent Crime in 2012. Rape increased from eleven in 2011 to nineteen in 2012. This was an increase of 73%. Rape was above a five year average and above statistical calculations of normal based on five years of data.



## Robbery

One of the most problematic Part One crimes over the years has been Robbery. Robbery in the City of Newburgh has been steadily increasing every year for the last several years. The year 2012 marked the first decrease in four years with a 14% reduction. This was 34 less Robberies than in 2011, which was the approximate equivalent of about a month and a half's worth of incidents. Robbery was above a five year average, but within normal expected ranges. Robbery constituted 12% of all Part One crimes and 39% of all Violent Crime in 2012. Monthly distribution showed a spike in August 2012 with 28 Robberies (Chart 5). The summer accounted for over a third of the incidents for the year.

Unlike total Violent Crime, Robbery occurred on a street level at a rate of 90%. Some months, Robbery occurred exclusively on a street level. The City has a high level of pedestrian foot traffic which lends itself to more than a sufficient number of potential victims. The next most frequent premise type for Robberies was a residence. They accounted for only 7% of Robbery locations.



Robbery by definition is the forcible removal of property from another's possession. A weapon does not necessarily need to be used in the commission of a Robbery. In 2012, about 47% of the Robberies in the City involved no weapon at all (Chart 6). Known as Strong-arm Robberies, these involved a victim being grabbed, struck, or threatened to gain control of the property. Robbers also used guns in 22% of Robberies. The use of a firearm in the commission of a Robbery tended to fluctuate month to month just like other Robbery patterns. Gunpoint Robberies showed spikes occurring in April, August and December. The City averaged four gunpoint Robberies per month. A knife or other cutting instrument was used in 20% of Robberies.

Robbery had a higher ratio of incidents ending with no injury to victims than overall Violent Crime totals. This was due to lower levels of weapon use. Additionally, victims commonly relinquish property after being shown a weapon or after being threatened with a weapon. Only 7% of Robberies concluded with a victim sustaining a serious injury. Nearly half of these incidents were gunpoint Robberies. Over half of all gunpoint Robberies and nearly two-thirds of all knifepoint Robberies showed no injury. Strong-arm Robberies showed half these incidents resulting in no physical injury. Another 40% of Strong-arm Robberies revealed victims sustaining minor injuries.

The distribution of Robberies by day and time varies from total Violent Crime and Aggravated Assaults trends. Robbery shows different patterns depending on the modus operandi of the perpetrator or perpetrators. Consequently, there are activity days and times that might seem abnormal for Violent



Crime, but simply fit the personal patterns of the criminals committing the offense. For instance, juvenile perpetrated about 22% of all Robberies in 2012. However, during the four hour block between noon and 1559hrs, juveniles committed nearly 41% of all Robberies in this timeframe. This is due to the convergence of suspects on suitable targets/victims, specifically other juveniles getting out of school or being more active in the afternoons. Overall, Fridays showed the highest levels of Robberies for the week (20%), followed by Sundays (17%). Every hour of the day showed Robbery activity from only one incident during the 0900hr block to the highest at seventeen during the 1500hr block. When the day is divided into four hour blocks, escalation in activity starts around noon and continues to increase through 2000 to 2359hrs. The four hour block between midnight and 0359hrs shows little activity during the weekdays, but showed the highest Robbery levels Friday through Sunday. Sundays revealed Robbery activity continuing until nearly 0700hrs.

## Aggravated Assault

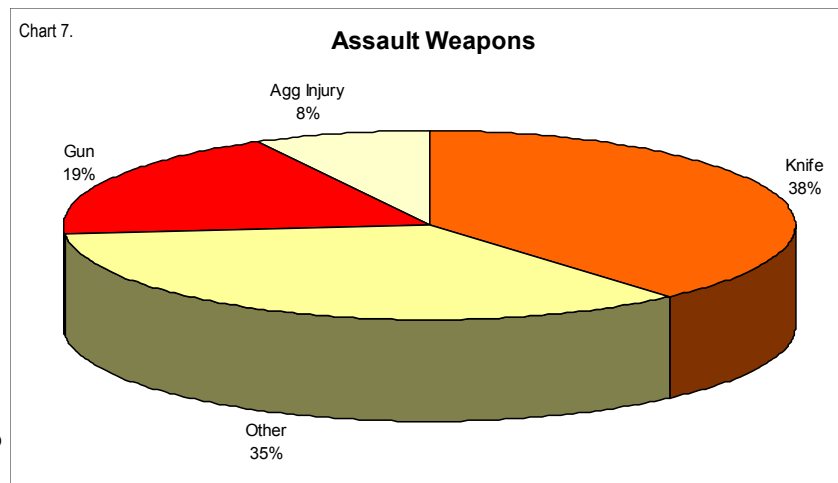
Aggravated Assaults have long been a dominant Violent Crime in the City of Newburgh. In 2012, there were 306 Aggravated Assaults. This was an increase of 19% from the previous year. This was above a five year average for Aggravated Assaults in Newburgh and just above a normal range. Aggravated Assaults accounted for 17% of all Part One crimes in the City and 57% of all Violent Crimes. Aggravated Assaults accounted for a greater proportion of Violent Crime in 2012 than it did in 2011. Aggravated Assault was the most frequent Violent Crime in 2012.

Like other Violent Crimes, Aggravated Assaults occurred on a street level at a high rate. Approximately 65% of Aggravated Assaults in 2012 happened on a street level. This is a lower ratio than total Violent Crime or Robbery, but still high nonetheless. This percent is similar to 2011 street level activity. Aggravated Assaults include incidents that are domestic in nature (family, intimates, spouses, etc). As such, there is a higher rate of occurrence inside residences, mainly attributed to domestics. Over half the Aggravated Assaults that occurred inside a residence were domestic in nature. Incidents within residents accounted for about 25% of all Aggravated Assault for the year. Domestic Aggravated Assaults constituted 19% of all assaults for the year. The City's Aggravated Assaults generally maintain anywhere between 20 to 25% domestics.

A major determining factor between Simple and Aggravated Assault is the use or threatened use of a weapon in the commission of the crime. Much like Robbery, knives were the most frequently utilized weapon in Aggravated Assaults for the year. Approximately 38% of all assaults involved a knife or cutting instrument (Chart 7). The next most frequent weapon types for the year was actually the "Other" weapon category. Other nontraditional weapons like glass bottles, motor vehicles or chemical agents were employed as a weapon in 35% of incidents. Firearms were utilized in 19% of Aggravated Assaults in 2012.

The severity of injury is tracked carefully in Aggravated Assault analysis. Similar to 2011 analysis, firearms and knives showed nearly the same levels of serious injuries.

Severe injuries, like gunshot wounds, accounted for 24% of Assaults. Moderate injuries were the most frequent with 31% of injuries.



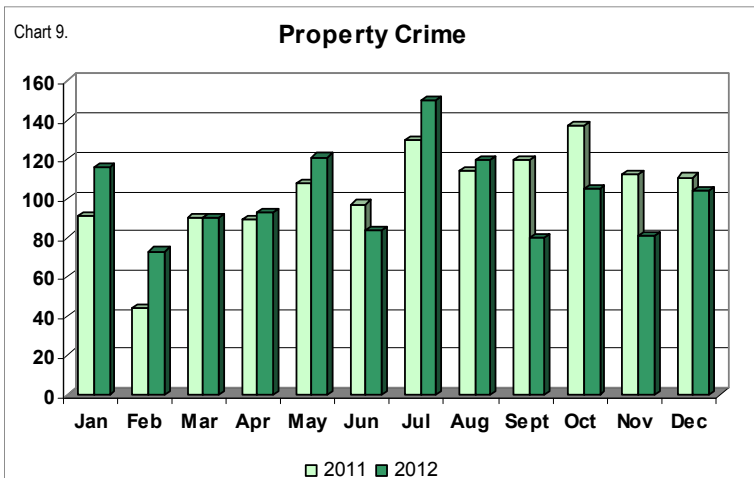
Aggravated Assaults show a different day/time distribution compared to Robbery. Aggravated Assaults showed heightened activity on the weekends with Saturdays and Sundays accounting for 44% of all activity. Weekday activity is fairly consistent with between 9% and 13% of assaults on each weekday. Assault began to continuously escalate after 1700hrs, peaking once at the 2200hrs block and again at the 0300hrs block. When divided into four hour blocks, the highest volumes of Aggravated Assaults occur between midnight and 0359hrs on Saturdays and Sundays. The four hour block of 2000hrs to midnight is fairly active all week making this the most active timeframe overall at 25% of all Aggravated Assault activity. The Department has frequently seen this problem of increases in Aggravated Assaults in the second half of third shift continuing into the first half of first shift for some time.

## PROPERTY CRIME

Property Crime showed a 2% reduction in 2012 compared to 2011 with a difference of 26 less incidents for the year. Half of the Property Crime subcategories yielded decreases high enough to offset increases in other subcategories. Property Crime was above a five year average and just slightly above statistically calculated normal ranges.

Despite increases in some Property Crimes and decreases in others, the ratio of those crimes has changed little in the last few years. Approximately 69% of all Part One crime is Property Crime. Larceny is the most frequent Part One crime at 47% of all incidents. It is also the most frequent Property Crime with 67% of all incidents (Chart 8).

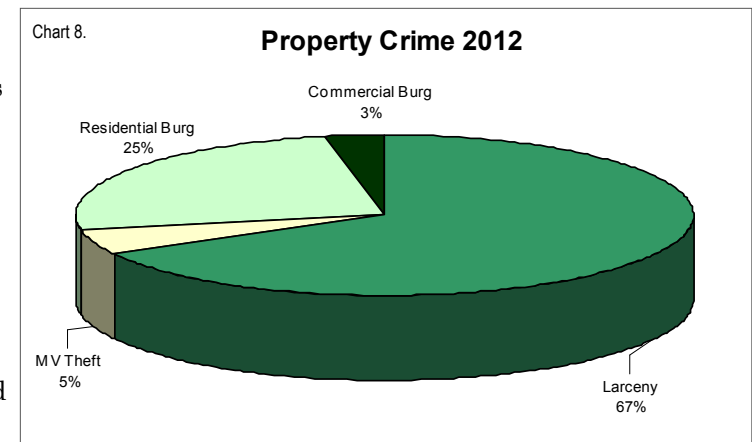
Property Crime followed monthly trends resembling total Part One crime trends. Property Crime yielded a significant increase in the first two months of the 2012 (Chart 9). March stabilized, but the rest of the year experienced multiple monthly changes. The end of August showed



a yearly increase in Property Crime of

11%. This was driven by increases in both Residential Burglary (+17%) and Larceny (+13%). September 2012 yielded a significant monthly reduction in all Property Crime subcategories which assisted in the continued decrease of the yearly increase. Repeated double digit monthly decreases resulted in a Property Crime reduction for the year by the end of November 2012. December 2012 ended with a minor monthly reduction that assisted in the solidification of the year end reduction of 2%.

Temporal analysis of Property Crime can be difficult. Unless a crime is immediately discovered or the victim sees the crime transpire, the Department is forced to utilize the date and time that items were last seen and then the date and time the crime was discovered. In some





cases, this might be a few hours. In other incidents, it may be months. This problem has become more prevalent in the last few years with the higher occurrence of unoccupied buildings in the City.

## **Burglary**

The FBI reports Burglary as one crime, but the City of Newburgh Police divides Burglary into Residential Burglary and Commercial Burglary. Residential Burglary is the more common of the two burglary types and accounted for 17% of all Part One crimes and 25% of all Property Crime. Residential Burglary declined by 13% in 2012. Additionally, Commercial Burglary decreased by 27%. Residential Burglary was above a five year average, but within normal levels. Commercial Burglary was below a five year average in 2012 and it was also below expected ranges.

Residential Burglary characteristically occurs during the week during the day. Consequently, the City often sees a higher rate of Residential Burglaries on second shift. In 2012, Platoon Two experienced the highest numbers of Residential Burglaries with approximately 49% of incidents. This rate has been consistent for the last few years. Every shift experienced a reduction in Residential Burglaries in varying degrees. First shift (0000 to 0759hrs) had the lowest raw number of Residential Burglaries in 2012 and the largest reduction compared to last year (-23%).

Commercial Burglaries often happen at night or on the weekends when a business or establishment is closed. Despite the decrease in total Commercial Burglary figures, second shift experienced an increase in incidents in 2012. Although second shift totals were low, they nearly doubled in 2012. Platoon One experienced about 57% of all Commercial Burglaries in 2012, but this shift also obtained a 36% reduction in Commercial Burglaries that contributed to the overall reduction in this crime.

A major element of burglary is unlawful entry. Residential Burglaries showed 192 incidents (63%) where forced entry was used by an offender. This includes kicking in doors, smashing windows or moving air conditioning units from a window or wall. Burglars most frequently utilized doors (49%) in their burglaries, often with force. Windows were also utilized to a slightly lesser extent. Extremely troublesome is the 18% of doors that were left unlocked. About 14% of windows were left unlocked prior to the burglary. These rates are much lower in Commercial Burglaries (8%). Very few incidents show unlocked entry points (2 incidents). Like Residential Burglary, Commercial burglars target doors for access more often than windows, but at a higher rate than Residential Burglary (Commercial = 96%).

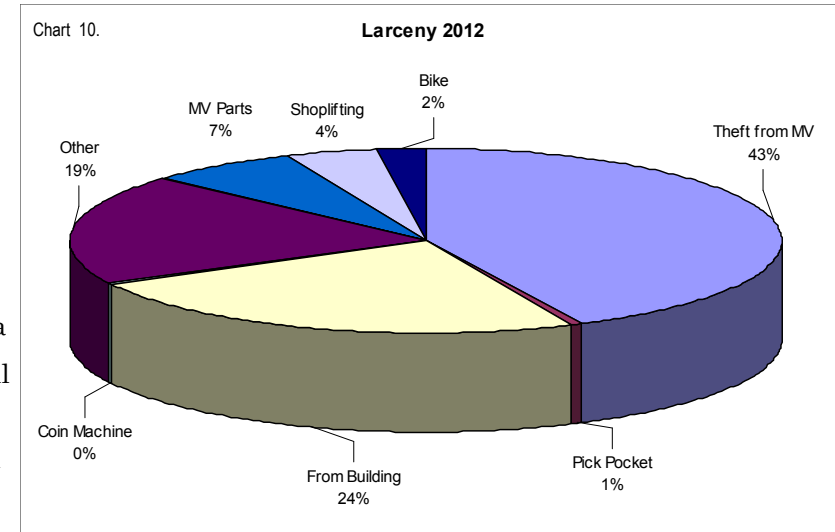
Stolen property between the two burglary types varies. Commercial Burglaries show a wide variety of businesses targeted including stores, restaurants and offices. In many Commercial Burglaries, suspects are looking for cash or anything that can be sold for cash like electronics. Residential Burglaries on the other hand showed only two types of buildings: Single family or multifamily. Multifamily dwellings were accessed more often than single family homes. The majority of property stolen from homes can be categorized into four main types: Cash, Jewelry, Electronics and Copper Pipes. While burglaries targeting copper pipes usually do not show other items targeted, cash, jewelry and electronics may overlap in their burglaries. Electronics of some type were the most common stolen property in Residential Burglaries and accounted for 44% of stolen property. Copper pipes were targeted in about 19% of Residential Burglaries. This was a 9% increase in copper pipe thefts burglaries compared to 2011. Cash and Jewelry were each stolen in 14% of Residential Burglaries.



## Larceny

Larceny is the most frequent Property Crime and Part One crime. Larceny was responsible for 47% of all Part One crime in 2012. Approximately 67% of all Property Crime in 2012 was Larceny. Larceny experienced a 4% increase in 2012 with 33 extra Larcenies. This was above a five year average and above statistical calculations of normalcy.

Larceny is divided into several subtypes to conform with federal reporting guidelines. The City most often experiences nine different Larceny types with Theft from Buildings and Theft from Motor Vehicles being more frequent than others like Purse Snatching (Chart 10). Thefts from Motor Vehicles occurred the most often and was responsible for 43% of all Larcenies in 2012. This was a 19% reduction in this Larceny subcategory compared to 2011. Thefts from Motor Vehicles historically happen during the overnight hours, but 2012 revealed a significant decrease across all shifts, especially on second shift (-33%). GPS units, purses, small electronics, like any Apple product, and cash are the most coveted property by these thieves. Roughly 28% of Theft from Motor Vehicle incidents showed the car with either an open window or an unlocked door. Thefts from Motor Vehicles showed monthly spikes in July and August 2012 mostly due to increases in potential targets in the City. Thefts from cars in July were responsible for more than half the Larcenies for that month with a monthly high of 57 incidents. There was another, smaller spike in December 2012.



Also problematic are Thefts from Buildings with 24% of Larceny activity for 2012. Unlike Burglary, Thefts from Buildings occur when the offender has permission or the authority to be inside a location. The Department has investigated multiple instances of employee theft from work or family thefts from homes which fall into this category of Larcenies. The overall increase in Larcenies in 2012 can be attributed in part to an increase in Thefts from Buildings. Thefts from Buildings revealed a 45% increase in 2012 compared to 2011. Unfortunately, these crimes are rarely a pattern crime and extremely difficult to reduce with police intervention.

## Motor Vehicle Theft

Larceny of a motor vehicle is its own Part One crime. Breaking into a vehicle is much more common in Newburgh than stealing the entire car. Motor Vehicle Thefts have remained fairly steady for the last three years. Auto Theft increased by 2% in 2012 with one extra theft. Auto Theft was below a five year average and within normal ranges. Motor Vehicle Theft makes up only 3% of total Part One crime and 5% of Property Crime. Car thieves in the City of Newburgh are not skilled professionals, but more likely opportunists. Expensive, luxury vehicles are not normally stolen. Many vehicles in the City are simply stolen when they are left running and unattended. This happens frequently in the winter when people do not want their car to get cold and in the summer when the air conditioning is on. Approximately 34% of Auto Thefts in 2012 showed the vehicle was either running unattended or the suspect had access to the keys (spare left inside car).





## CALLS FOR SERVICE

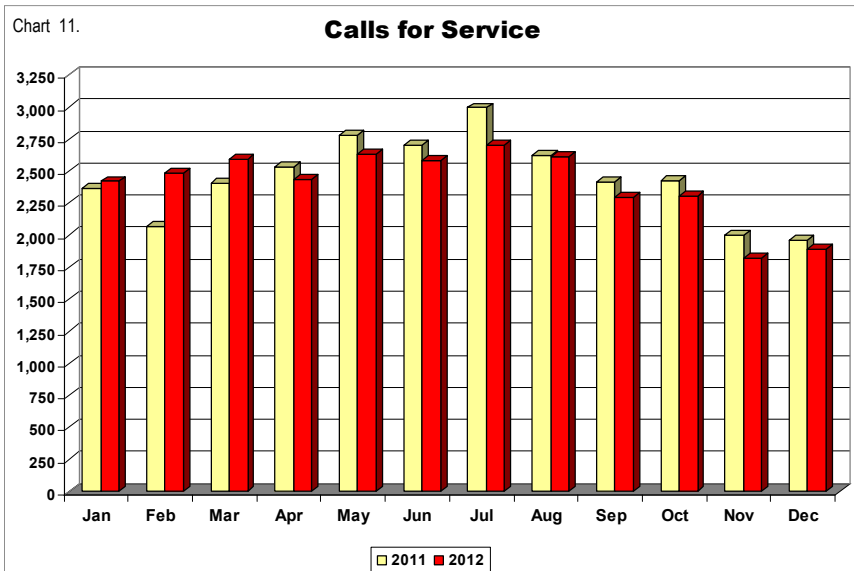
Calls for Service (CFS) in the City of Newburgh includes all direct emergency calls, E911 calls, walk-in complaints, officer initiated activity and other requests for service from the police department. The City of Newburgh Police logged thousands of entries into its Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system in 2012. There were a total of 28,785 entries by the end of 2012. This was about a 2% decrease over 2011. This total equates into roughly one call for service per resident in the city during the course of the year. *Please note that the Police Department includes all CAD entries into analysis of calls for service. No call types or dispositions were excluded from analysis.*

Calls for Service are divided into two categories: Officer initiated activity and public generated calls. Public generated calls totaled 23,226 entries in 2012, which was approximately a 3% increase over 2011 (Table 2). This was the second year of public generated call increases. Public generated calls started to show increasing volume in May 2011 and continued for a year. A reduction in these types of calls began to show in Fall of 2012. The most public generated CFS occurred during the Department's third shift (1600 to 2359hrs). Approximately 41% of the public generated call volume is received on third shift. The lowest volume of public generated calls was answered by the first shift (0000 to 0759hrs).

The second call category, officer initiated activity, includes proactive behavior like traffic stops, street level drug interdiction and premise checks. There were 5,559 officer initiated activity entries in 2012. This was a 17% reduction compared to 2011 figures. Officer initiated activity was responsible for 19% of logged CAD entries in 2012. The majority of the year showed a monthly decrease. Levels varied from a low of 12% in December to a high of 30% in February.

Table 2.

Public Generated CFS			
	2011	2012	% Change
Jan	1,717	1,738	1.22%
Feb	1,457	1,741	19.49%
Mar	1,513	1,978	30.73%
Apr	1,836	1,917	4.41%
May	2,220	2,205	-0.68%
Jun	2,089	2,105	0.77%
Jul	2,227	2,274	2.11%
Aug	2,044	2,192	7.24%
Sep	1,939	1,872	-3.46%
Oct	2,106	1,972	-6.36%
Nov	1,723	1,574	-8.65%
Dec	1,705	1,658	-2.76%
YtD Total	22,576	23,226	2.88%



The City of Newburgh does experience seasonality in call volume. Calls for service show a decrease in the winter and fall, but show significant increases in the spring and summer (Chart 11). Call volume increased by 2% between the first quarter of 2012 and the second quarter. The third quarter remained high and then showed a 21% reduction in volume in the fourth quarter. The warmer months lead to increases in street level activity that frequently generates complaints, problems and crime. There was nearly a 2,000 call entry difference between the spring/summer months and the winter/fall months. July showed the highest call volume for the year with nearly 2,700 entries.

### Day and Hour Distribution

With 24 hours in a day, an even distribution of anything by hour would be about 4.17% for each hour over 24 hours. An even distribution by day would result in



approximately 14.29% of the total for each day in a week. Calls for Service by hour and day do not follow an even distribution in the City of Newburgh. Historically, the City sees a reduction in call volume in the early morning hours. Prior to that, citywide activity is still high. During the weekdays, de-escalation of call volume might start after 0200hrs or 0300hrs. On the weekends however, call volume can remain high until nearly 0600hrs. In 2012, like other previous years, call volume started escalating around 0800hrs and remained steady, as well as increased till about 0100hrs when call volume began decreasing (Table 3).

Call volume also shifts by day of the week. Day of the week shows a distribution that is closer to equal than distribution by hour. Four of seven days show call volume at around 14% (even distribution is 14.29%). Fridays showed the highest volume in 2012 with 16%. The volume was highest during third shift and

Public Generated Calls for Service 2012

Table 4.

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	% of Total
0000 - 0059	222	99	104	110	135	155	207	1,032	4%
0100 - 0159	186	78	86	95	91	108	184	828	4%
0200 - 0259	138	53	66	54	76	92	163	642	3%
0300 - 0359	147	66	45	50	54	94	140	596	3%
0400 - 0459	148	39	39	45	49	60	128	508	2%
0500 - 0559	111	31	35	45	48	70	75	415	2%
0600 - 0659	58	48	65	54	62	72	71	430	2%
0700 - 0759	67	70	76	76	67	76	106	538	2%
0800 - 0859	65	124	114	112	117	114	123	769	3%
0900 - 0959	104	178	144	136	142	155	127	986	4%
1000 - 1059	107	184	155	158	163	150	139	1,056	5%
1100 - 1159	141	184	174	191	176	166	156	1,188	5%
1200 - 1259	132	182	164	167	160	160	147	1,112	5%
1300 - 1359	131	202	175	173	156	177	150	1,164	5%
1400 - 1459	141	149	180	152	163	164	148	1,097	5%
1500 - 1559	146	189	208	184	177	212	153	1,269	5%
1600 - 1659	192	215	217	211	175	206	161	1,377	6%
1700 - 1759	175	193	198	217	208	208	170	1,369	6%
1800 - 1859	156	183	184	181	159	184	149	1,196	5%
1900 - 1959	167	183	191	200	156	190	150	1,237	5%
2000 - 2059	146	162	157	162	169	179	175	1,150	5%
2100 - 2159	164	136	174	147	182	172	173	1,148	5%
2200 - 2259	151	141	134	158	132	190	179	1,085	5%
2300 - 2359	125	126	116	127	151	185	203	1,033	4%
Total	3,320	3,215	3,201	3,205	3,168	3,539	3,577	23,225	
	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	15%	15%		

0000 - 0359	693	296	301	309	356	449	694	3,098	13%
0400 - 0759	384	188	215	220	226	278	380	1,891	8%
0800 - 1159	417	670	587	597	598	585	545	3,999	17%
1200 - 1559	550	722	727	676	656	713	598	4,642	20%
1600 - 1959	690	774	790	809	698	788	630	5,179	22%
2000 - 2359	586	565	581	594	634	726	730	4,416	19%

All Calls for Service 2012

Table 3.

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	% of Total
0000 - 0059	275	141	146	159	181	200	269	1,371	5%
0100 - 0159	237	106	132	137	145	166	242	1,165	4%
0200 - 0259	169	73	86	68	105	127	217	845	3%
0300 - 0359	180	74	55	58	64	106	164	701	2%
0400 - 0459	181	40	44	45	51	67	143	571	2%
0500 - 0559	118	36	42	50	50	75	85	456	2%
0600 - 0659	59	55	79	73	72	98	81	517	2%
0700 - 0759	69	74	88	82	72	91	116	592	2%
0800 - 0859	86	140	155	142	133	150	153	959	3%
0900 - 0959	143	212	193	178	171	207	160	1,264	4%
1000 - 1059	131	224	195	211	212	196	177	1,346	5%
1100 - 1159	159	223	214	226	211	219	196	1,448	5%
1200 - 1259	145	226	212	206	196	204	172	1,361	5%
1300 - 1359	148	228	213	220	202	207	176	1,394	5%
1400 - 1459	153	181	220	188	206	213	169	1,330	5%
1500 - 1559	156	212	249	229	204	241	171	1,462	5%
1600 - 1659	218	269	257	251	230	253	211	1,689	6%
1700 - 1759	206	251	249	287	300	298	227	1,818	6%
1800 - 1859	182	245	248	250	230	278	200	1,633	6%
1900 - 1959	191	229	230	257	204	263	192	1,566	5%
2000 - 2059	171	194	205	200	225	233	221	1,449	5%
2100 - 2159	190	167	215	170	236	227	210	1,415	5%
2200 - 2259	162	162	156	191	173	236	210	1,290	4%
2300 - 2359	132	145	128	141	168	205	224	1,143	4%
Total	3,861	3,907	4,011	4,019	4,041	4,560	4,386	28,785	
	13%	14%	14%	14%	14%	16%	15%		

0000 - 0359	861	394	419	422	495	599	892	4082	14%
0400 - 0759	427	205	253	250	245	331	425	2136	7%
0800 - 1159	519	799	757	757	727	772	686	5017	17%
1200 - 1559	602	847	894	843	808	865	688	5547	19%
1600 - 1959	797	994	984	1045	964	1092	830	6706	23%
2000 - 2359	655	668	704	702	802	901	865	5297	18%

continued into first shift on Saturdays. And while Sundays had the lowest call volume for the year, midnight to 0359hrs had a call volume nearly as high as the same time period on Saturdays. Call volume for the City was highest between 1600 and 1959hrs with 23% of the year's activity. This high volume is attributed to increased call volume throughout the entire week, not just on weekdays or only weekends. Midnight to 0359hrs showed increase volume on Saturdays and Sundays.

Public Generated calls are responsible for the majority of activity in the City of Newburgh Police Department. About 81% of logged entries in 2012 were Public Generated. These calls show a similar hourly distribution to totals calls for service, but are more evenly distributed by day than total calls (Table 4.). Fridays and Saturdays



showed the highest call volume during the week, but only about 400 calls separates the lowest volume day from the highest volume day. When public generated calls are aggregated into four hour blocks, the highest volume timeframe is between 1600 and 1959hrs (22%). Escalation in volume begins during the 0800 to 1159hrs block and increases into the 1600 to 1959hrs blocked before tapering off after 2000hrs. Between 0800 and 0959hrs and then again around 1600 to 1759hrs, alarm calls spikes, which is indicative of businesses opening and setting off an alarm and then problems setting the alarm while closing.

#### Officer Initiated Calls for Service 2012

Table 5.

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total	% of Total
0000 - 0059	53	42	42	49	46	45	62	339	6%
0100 - 0159	51	28	46	42	54	58	58	337	6%
0200 - 0259	31	20	20	14	29	35	54	203	4%
0300 - 0359	33	8	10	8	10	12	24	105	2%
0400 - 0459	33	1	5		2	7	15	63	1%
0500 - 0559	7	5	7	5	2	5	10	41	1%
0600 - 0659	1	7	14	19	10	26	10	87	2%
0700 - 0759	2	4	12	6	5	15	10	54	1%
0800 - 0859	21	16	41	30	16	36	30	190	3%
0900 - 0959	39	34	49	42	29	52	33	278	5%
1000 - 1059	24	40	40	53	49	46	38	290	5%
1100 - 1159	18	39	40	35	35	53	40	260	5%
1200 - 1259	13	44	48	39	36	44	25	249	4%
1300 - 1359	17	26	38	47	46	30	26	230	4%
1400 - 1459	12	32	40	36	43	49	21	233	4%
1500 - 1559	10	23	41	45	27	29	18	193	3%
1600 - 1659	26	54	40	40	55	47	50	312	6%
1700 - 1759	31	58	51	70	92	90	57	449	8%
1800 - 1859	26	62	64	69	71	94	51	437	8%
1900 - 1959	24	46	39	57	48	73	42	329	6%
2000 - 2059	25	32	48	38	56	54	46	299	5%
2100 - 2159	26	31	41	23	54	55	37	267	5%
2200 - 2259	11	21	22	33	41	46	31	205	4%
2300 - 2359	7	19	12	14	17	20	21	110	2%
Total	541	692	810	814	873	1,021	809	5,560	
	10%	12%	15%	15%	16%	18%	15%		

0000 - 0359	168	98	118	113	139	150	198	984	18%
0400 - 0759	43	17	38	30	19	53	45	245	4%
0800 - 1159	102	129	170	160	129	187	141	1,018	18%
1200 - 1559	52	125	167	167	152	152	90	905	16%
1600 - 1959	107	220	194	236	266	304	200	1,527	27%
2000 - 2359	69	103	123	108	168	175	135	881	16%

Alarm and Domestic Dispute, not only account for high call volume, but these call types frequently require a two officer response to ensure safety. Domestic in particular can be very unpredictable and volatile requiring two officers to separate parties and mitigate further violence. Alarm call volume increased slightly in 2012. Domestic Disputes, however, increased by nearly 20%.

Officer initiated activity showed greater differentiations in day and time distributions compared to total and public generated calls (Table 5). Different factors can effect officer initiated activity, most notably manpower levels. Activity levels show decreases in the hour before change of shift, likely due to officers finishing paperwork before shifts' end. Additionally, the four hour blocks at the beginning of each shift show higher levels of activity mostly likely due to officers not being side tracked by paperwork or stacked calls and fresh to work at the beginning of their shift.

#### Most Frequent Call Types

The City of Newburgh logged over 130 different call types. Some of these call types occur more frequently than others. The five highest volume call types accounted for about 37% of all entries in 2012. The ten highest volume call types accounted for 54% of all calls. Disorderly Adult was the most frequent call type in 2012 with 12% of the year's total activity (Table 6). Two other "disorderly" types were also included in the call types. Disorderly Juveniles accounted for 2% of activity and Disorderly Person was around .5%, making total "Disorderly" calls accountable for 14.5% of calls in 2012. The next most frequent call type was "Traffic Complaint," which is nearly always an officer initiated activity. Two of the top five call types,

#### Calls for Service 2012

Table 6.

Call Type	Platoon 1	Platoon 2	Platoon 3	Total	% of Total
DISORDERLY ADULT	736	1,101	1,565	3,402	12%
TRAFFIC COMPLAINT	630	516	1,112	2,258	8%
ALARM - AUDIBLE/SILENT/PE	529	651	705	1,885	7%
SICK / INJURED PERSON	307	426	665	1,398	5%
THEFT / LARCENY	190	693	452	1,335	5%
DOMESTIC DISPUTE	375	354	579	1,308	5%
MVA - PROPERTY DAMAGE	114	442	435	991	3%
NOISE COMPLAINT	436	52	431	919	3%
E911 HANGUP	71	308	518	897	3%
FIGHT IN PROGRESS	300	181	325	806	3%



## Gun Calls for Service

The City of Newburgh Police Department tracks gun related CFS every month (Table 7). These include all “Gun Call,” “Shooting,” and “Shots Fired” entries into the CAD. In 2012, there were 394 gun related CFS. This was about a 1% reduction over 2011. “Shootings” and “Shots Fired” calls each showed minor reductions in 2012 compared to 2011. “Gun Calls” conversely, ended 2012 with a 10% increase over the previous year. Six of the last seven months of the year yielded double digit increases in Gun Calls. On average, there were 33 gun related CFS per month. October showed the highest number of calls with 53 gun related calls during the month. The City experienced an average of about 19 Shots Fired calls per month with October again showing the highest call volume for the year. Shots Fired was the most frequent gun related call type. It accounted for 58% of all gun related calls.

Table 7.

### Total Gun Related Calls

	2011	2012	% change
Jan	26	30	15.4%
Feb	21	18	-14.3%
Mar	24	27	12.5%
Apr	36	29	-19.4%
May	50	28	-44.0%
Jun	28	33	17.9%
Jul	28	31	10.7%
Aug	31	41	32.3%
Sep	34	42	23.5%
Oct	39	53	35.9%
Nov	36	30	-16.7%
Dec	38	32	-15.8%
YtD	391	394	0.8%

### Gun Call

	2011	2012	% change
Jan	6	8	33.3%
Feb	11	5	-54.5%
Mar	9	10	11.1%
Apr	12	7	-41.7%
May	20	12	-40.0%
Jun	8	12	50.0%
Jul	8	10	25.0%
Aug	8	10	25.0%
Sep	8	15	87.5%
Oct	13	22	69.2%
Nov	7	13	85.7%
Dec	11	9	-18.2%
YtD	121	133	9.9%

### Shooting

	2011	2012	% change
Jan	1	4	300.0%
Feb	0	0	UNCAL
Mar	2	6	200.0%
Apr	2	2	0.0%
May	3	1	-66.7%
Jun	2	3	50.0%
Jul	1	3	200.0%
Aug	4	3	-25.0%
Sep	3	4	33.3%
Oct	4	2	-50.0%
Nov	6	2	-66.7%
Dec	7	4	-42.9%
YtD	35	34	-2.9%

### Shots Fired

	2011	2012	% change
Jan	19	18	-5.3%
Feb	10	13	30.0%
Mar	13	11	-15.4%
Apr	22	20	-9.1%
May	27	15	-44.4%
Jun	18	18	0.0%
Jul	19	18	-5.3%
Aug	19	28	47.4%
Sep	23	23	0.0%
Oct	22	29	31.8%
Nov	23	15	-34.8%
Dec	20	19	-5.0%
YtD	235	227	-3.4%

